

NATIONS PLAYING FOR POSITION IN CHINA

United States Deep in Game of International Politics.

LATEST PROPOSALS OF EUROPE

SECRETARY HAY SUBMITS AN ANSWER TO GERMANY'S NOTE.

France Seconded by Russia Presents a Plan for United Action—Proposes International Control of China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Proposals of a far-reaching character concerning China are being presented in rapid succession to this government. The state department had no sooner disposed of one of these propositions today by delivering a response to the German government than it was confronted by an even more important proposition submitted by the French government, and within half an hour formally seconded by the Russian government. The answer to Germany covered the subject of punishing Chinese subjects and made known that the United States had instructed Minister Conger along the lines suggested by Germany. These instructions look toward securing the names of the persons deserving chastisement; also whether the punishments are in accord with the gravity of the crimes committed, and finally in that manner the United States and other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted. Aside from these specific purposes of the note it is regarded as important chiefly in establishing the most satisfactory relations between the governments at Washington and Berlin.

The Franco-Russian proposal takes a much deeper course and submits a program under which the negotiations for a complete settlement can be carried forward. The French charge, M. Thiebaut, handed the proposition to Secretary Hay shortly after noon today and held a brief conference concerning it. Half an hour later M. de Wallant, the Russian charge, arrived at the state department and handed to Mr. Hay a cable expressing Russian approval of the propositions just submitted by France. Mr. Hay gave no formal answer to the two communications, as they will go first to the president at Canton.

Under Four Heads.

The Franco-Russian proposition is under four heads, namely:

- First, punishment of the guilty parties.
- Second, intervention of the shipment of arms into China.
- Third, payment of indemnity to the powers.
- Fourth, sufficient guarantees for the future.

In addition a suggestion is made for the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Peking, for the raising of the Taku forts and for the maintenance of a line of communication between Peking and the sea.

The impression here, in advance of action on these propositions by our government, is that they contain nothing essentially unifying them to be subjects of consideration in a final settlement. The difficulty which is likely to arise lies in the placing of proper limitations upon the scope of each head. This is particularly true of the subject of guarantees and perhaps that of indemnity.

As to the intervention of arms, the state department already has intimated that there may be a question as to its wisdom and there is reason to believe also that Germany will not view that particular feature with approval. But there appears to be good reason to expect that a middle ground will be reached by confining the interdiction of arms to a specified period, possibly to be fixed by the time required by China within which to pay the indemnity. The chief objection to the proposition is in its being permanent in its present form.

What the United States government particularly desires to avoid is the entering into a program that leans in any manner toward the maintenance of a foothold on Chinese soil, and if the other proposition relative to the maintenance of a line of free and safe communication between Peking and the sea and to the legation guards could be modified in the direction of temporary expedients, they will be more likely to receive the support of our government. It is apparent from the complexity of the latest Franco-Russian proposition that the phase of negotiations thus initiated will take some time to dispose of.

AMERICAN REPLY TO THE GERMAN NOTE

Following is the text of the American reply to the German note, delivered today by Secretary Hay to Baron Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires:

"The Secretary of State to the Imperial German Charge."

"Memorandum in Response to the Inquiry Made by the Secretary of State, October 1, 1900, by the Imperial German Charge d'affaires Touching the Chinese Imperial Edict in Regard to the Punishment of Prince Tuan and Other Rich Chinese Officials."

"The Chinese minister communicated to the secretary of state on the 24 instant a telegram received by him from Director General Sheng, conveying the purport of an imperial edict, dated Sep-

tember 25, 1900, by which the degradation and punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials is decreed.

"The government of the United States is disposed to regard this measure as a proof of the desire of the imperial Chinese government to satisfy the reasonable demands of the foreign powers for the injury and outrage which their legations and their nations have suffered at the hands of evil-disposed persons in China; although it has been thought well, in view of the vagueness of edict in regard to the punishment which some of the inculcated persons are to receive, to signify to the Chinese minister the president's view that it would be most regretful if Prince Tuan, who appears from the concurring testimony of the legations in Peking to have been one of the foremost in the proceedings complained of, should escape such full measure of exemplary punishment as the facts warrant, or if Kang Yi and Chas Shu Chias should receive other than their just deserts.

"With a view of forming a judgment on these points the United States minister in Peking has been instructed to report whether the edict completely names the persons deserving chastisement; whether the punishments proposed accord with the gravity of the crimes committed; and in what manner the United States and the other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted.

"It is hoped that Mr. Conger's reply to these interrogatories will confirm the government of the United States in the opinion which it now shares with the imperial German government that the edict in question is an important initial step in the direction of peace and order in China.

"Department of State, Washington, October 2, 1900."

TEXT OF PROPOSITION SUBMITTED BY GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The text of the note of the minister of foreign affairs, Count von Buelow, to the foreign powers, is as follows:

"The imperial power is informed of an edict of the Chinese emperor by Sheng, tinal of Shanghai, whereby the punishment is ordered of a number of princes and dignitaries named for having supported the Boxers. The imperial government assumes that all the other cabinets concerned have received a similar communication. Accepting the authenticity of the edict on which, we, for our part, do not wish to cast a doubt until the evidence is received to the contrary, we can perceive in it the first sign toward a practical basis for the re-establishment of an orderly state of things in China. The imperial government therefore proposes that the powers come to an agreement to instruct their diplomatic representatives in China to examine and give their opinion on the following points:

- "First, whether the list contained in the edict, of persons to be punished, is sufficient and correct.
- "Second, whether the punishments proposed meet the case.
- "Third, in what way the powers can control the carrying out of the penalties imposed.
- "The information received up to the present concerning the reception of this proposal by the powers justifies the belief that a general understanding on this matter may be looked for."

In a State of Unrest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A special to the Herald from Hongkong says: The whole delta land between the Canton and West rivers is in a state of dangerous irritation in consequence of the circulation of bogus edicts telling of the defeat of the allies and of the machinations of secret societies. Rioters are marauding and plundering the villages, especially the converts' houses. British and French gunboats are patrolling the waterways. This has had a salutary effect in preventing attacks on steamers.

METHODIST LEADERS HOPE AMERICAN ARMY WILL REMAIN IN CHINA

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—National questions promise to take a prominent place in the deliberations of the sixty-first annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (the Rock River Conference) now being held here. Bishop M. Thoburn of Indiana, in a lecture last night on "The Situation in the Orient," called the attempt to shut this country in from the world a "semi-Chinese policy." "China built a great wall about itself," he said, "and a similar attempt on the part of the United States would result in the same arrested development. The world was made for one people; the people of various nationalities are spreading over it; there must be open doors. No one part of the earth should be shut up for any race.

The Rev. Thomas B. Neeley, general secretary of the Sunday School Union, in an address said: "I believe we will keep the territory we have taken. But whether it remains a part of the United States or not, we have gone to those countries and we intend to remain. It is not a matter of politics, but of providential duty, that sent us there. If God ever did anything for our benefit it was when he gave us those islands in the Pacific. I hope our army and navy will stay in China until perfect order has been restored and the lives of Christians have been insured for all future time."

TIENTSIN, Monday, Oct. 1. (via Shanghai, Oct. 4.)—At a meeting of American citizens at Tientsin the following resolution was adopted: "We, citizens of the United States, deplore the contemplated withdrawal of a large part of the United States troops in North China. We feel the work of the allies' armies is far from accomplished, and that the refusal of the American government to take its part therein is sure to be regarded by the allies as an unworthy act and by the Chinese as an act of indifference. We urge our government to carry to an end the work it has so honorably and efficiently begun, and to maintain a sufficient force for the protection of American mercantile and military interests until a settlement of the trouble is accomplished."

MOORE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS PENDING

Are the Old Laws Binding on Corporations?

PUNA SUGAR COMPANY'S FIGHT

LICENSE QUESTION RAISED BY THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. TO BE ARGUED.

Interpleader Must be Brought by Attaching Officer and Not by the Interested Parties.

The supreme court is to be called on for further light on constitutional questions. "Does the constitution follow the flag?" is a question that affects the pocketbooks of citizens in Hawaii as well as their liberties.

The Puna Sugar Company vs. the Territory of Hawaii is the title of a case submitted yesterday to the supreme court upon an agreed statement of facts without argument.

The facts agreed upon are that the Puna Sugar Company is the owner in fee of a tract of land at Waialeale, in Pahoehoe, in the district of Puna, island of Hawaii, and that said tract borders on a road constructed by the Hawaiian government in part through a natural forest.

That said Puna Sugar Company within the last three months last past, has been cutting and destroying forest trees, shrubbery and underbrush within 250 feet of said highway.

That it is claimed by the attorney general of the Territory of Hawaii that the Puna Sugar Company is liable to prosecution for cutting and destroying said timber under sections 1617, 1618 and 1619 of the Penal Laws, notwithstanding the same is growing on the land of said Puna Sugar Company.

And that it is claimed by the Puna Sugar Company that said laws are unconstitutional, null and void and contrary to article fifth of amendments to the constitution of the United States.

It is agreed by the parties that in case the laws are unconstitutional, judgment shall be rendered in favor of the Puna Sugar Company; otherwise for the Territory of Hawaii.

Another case submitted for the court's decision on agreed facts is that Theodore F. Lansing vs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

It is agreed that Theodore F. Lansing is treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, that Theo. H. Davies & Co. is a corporation engaged in the sale of imported goods, with its principal place of business at Honolulu; that sales of goods imported from foreign countries (exclusive of the United States) for the year ending June 30, 1900, made by Theo. H. Davies & Co., amounted to \$661,312.48, and that a license fee for the year, ending June 30, 1900, as fixed by the sales of goods of goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries is \$2,529.92, if the statute requiring the same is not in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

And that the sales of goods imported into the Hawaiian islands from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1900, made by Theo. H. Davies & Co., amounted to \$915,001.90 and that a license fee for the year ending June 30, 1900, as fixed by sales of goods of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Hawaiian Islands is \$3,423.15, if the statute requiring the same is not in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

BRITISH PURCHASES IN THE SOUTH ARE ENDED

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—A special to the Record from New Orleans says: The British army headquarters in this city are to be closed within the next few days. Since the English officers were sent here in August, 1899, to purchase supplies, 15,000 horses and 42,000 mules have been shipped from this port to Cape Town, as well as large quantities of forage and other supplies, the pay therefor being about \$10,000,000 in English gold. Several thousand Americans shipped as volunteers on the transports for South Africa and many of them joined the English army. The sailing last night of the big transport Montezuma with horses and mules for Cape Town has practically terminated the work of the headquarters.

GALA DAYS ARE PLANNED.

English Towns to Honor Returning Soldiers From Africa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Public interest in the war is revived by the prospect of a series of gala days when the soldiers and generals return. Three great town shows will commemorate the arrival of the guards, the London volunteers and Lord Roberts and there will be a series of minor events. The North of Ireland will also have a social festival. The queen was invited to visit Belfast when she was in Dublin, but was forced to decline the invitation. The Prince of Wales will visit Ulster in the winter in her place and there will be great festivities there.

There is a current report, apparently well founded, that General Balfour will be compelled by ill-health to resign the office of chief secretary for Ireland. This will create a vacancy which cannot be easily filled.

The reorganization of the ministry cannot be deferred for many weeks. Reports that Lord Salisbury has aged and is breaking down are not correct. Henry White, who has seen him repeatedly on official business in Mr. Choate's absence, describes him as being in excellent health and spirits and markedly animated and resourceful in conversation and showing no signs of the pressure of public responsibilities.

HEAVY LOSSES PROBABLE ON HAWAIIAN STAMPS

POSTMASTER OAT HOLDER OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF THE REPUDIATED ISSUE.

No Relief Possible Save Through the Action of Congress or the Territorial Legislature.

The attitude of the attorney general of the United States on the subject of reimbursing Hawaiian postmasters for Hawaiian postage stamps in their possession June 14, 1900, is causing territorial officials and local postmasters to knit their brows.

Island postmasters must stand losers to the extent of \$2,125, or the territorial treasury must be reached in some way to square the account.

H. E. Cooper, attorney general for the Republic of Hawaii and now territorial secretary, said to a representative of The Republican yesterday:

"The whole trouble arises from a misconception at Washington of the official character of a Hawaiian postmaster under the republic. Our postal department was managed in a very different manner from that of the United States. The postmasters in the islands did not make requisitions for postage stamps, as they do in the States. They bought them as individuals for cash, merely for the accommodation of the public, and were not required by law to keep them in stock. As officials they had no stamps in their possession. Hence it was my opinion then, and remains so still, that a fair interpretation of the Organic Act would allow their redemption by the United States. It is said that the money for these stamps was paid into the treasury of the Hawaiian Republic and by it turned over to the present territory. The same is true of the money paid for stamps by private individuals, which the United States government has been redeeming. I think a just interpretation of the law would allow the stamps in the hands of postmasters to be redeemed."

Mr. Oat, who was postmaster general under the republic, had in his possession as postmaster of Honolulu \$6,241.72 worth of stamps June 14. These have been cancelled and no loss occasioned anybody except the cost of printing the stamps. Since June 14 he has redeemed stamped paper from private individuals to the amount of \$1,013.49. With the purpose of accommodating outside postmasters, he has also redeemed \$356.83 worth for them. He did this on the supposition that he would be reimbursed from some quarter for the stock thus taken up. This is more than one-fourth of the stamps that were in the hands of postmasters when the change of postal systems was made and falls rather heavy upon the private exchequer of the head of Honolulu's postoffice.

No course of action has been outlined by the territorial officials and at present it looks like the squeeze is to remain on the postoffice officials.

Telephone 218 is the business office of the Robert Grievy Printing Company and The Republican. Telephone 123 is the editorial department.

STRIKE SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS

Danger of Conflict with Guards at the Collieries.

MARCHING DEMONSTRATIONS BEGIN

BUT ONE OF THE READING'S THIRTY-NINE COLLIERIES IS WORKING.

Strikers Refuse to Accept Advance Offered and are Demanding Recognition of United Mine Workers' Officers.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 4.—A number of strikers from the vicinity of Mount Carmel attempted last night to form a column to march on the North Franklin colliery at Trevorton, which is operating almost full handed. It was the plan of the marchers to visit the homes of the workmen early this morning and endeavor to persuade them to tie up the plant. As the latter is heavily guarded by Reading coal and iron policemen, several leaders prevailed upon the would-be marchers to abandon the expedition, for the present at least, and thus avert a possible conflict. The North Franklin colliery shipped 540 cars yesterday and is being worked as rapidly as possible.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a Polish band again started to gather strikers in council to march on the North Franklin colliery. The crowd at 2:30 p. m. numbered 500, and by 6 o'clock, when the march begins, it is thought the marchers will number several thousands. They will pass through here, where local strikers will join in the march. They are expected to reach Trevorton late tonight. The colliery is now the only one working for the Reading company. The mines are heavily guarded by coal and iron police and a clash is feared.

Preparing for the Marches.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 4.—At 5:30 this afternoon a special train of five carsloads of armed deputies passed through here from Schuylkill county on the way to Trevorton to guard North Franklin colliery tonight. Between 1,500 and 2,000 strikers are now mobilized at Mount Carmel and will begin the march soon.

General Cobin is conversant with the contemplated march and if trouble ensues will be in readiness to furnish troops.

Unable to Resume Work.

SCRANTON, Oct. 4.—In spite of every precaution made by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company to get at least one of its collieries into operation today, it was unable to do so. The strikers will pay no attention to the proffer of 10 per cent advance, which the company said applied only to men who would return to work today. The Delaware & Hudson company and the Pennsylvania Coal company have not yet followed the action of the other big concerns here in posting wage advance notices.

"On or before Thursday, October 4," was the time limit set to the offer of 10 per cent increase and separate arbitration contained in the notices posted by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company. The Associated Press correspondent asked Chief Clerk Tobey of the Lackawanna how many men showed up for work.

"Well I cannot tell you that exactly," replied Mr. Tobey, "but I can give you the exact number of collieries that resumed operations."

"Yes?" remarked the correspondent.

"How many?"

"Not a blamed one," said Mr. Tobey.

The fact of the matter is that the same answer would apply to the first question. The sentiment of the North Scranton miners as expressed in the resolution adopted by local union No. 808 last night prevails throughout the whole Scranton district. No offer, the miners say, that any company may offer individually its men will receive consideration except in a general convention of the United Mine Workers.

Determined to Remain Out.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 4.—Concessions announced yesterday by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company were not sufficient to induce the striking mine workers of the Schuylkill region to return to the collieries today. Mr. Pottier, organizer and leader of the foreign mine workers here, says he made a careful canvass of this town and found the strikers determined to remain out until ordered to work by the mine workers' convention or by President Mitchell. In anticipation of a long strike, the local foreign unions today appointed a committee to investigate cases of need among strikers' families. No cases of distress have yet been reported.

Guarded by the Sheriff

HAZELTON, Pa., Oct. 4.—The only incident of the morning in the Hazelton region worth mentioning was the march of about 200 mine workers from the Diamond colliery in the northern part of the city to the No. 40 shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal company in the eastern section of town, where they expected to get more men to quit. Sheriff Harvey, with a posse, was waiting for the marchers at the shaft when they reached there at 5 o'clock. He told them if they placed a foot on private grounds he would be compelled to arrest them for trespass.

The strikers dispersed without even attempting to carry out their plans.

Charged With Intimidation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—A United States warrant has been issued for the arrest of Isaac A. Sweigard, lately general superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading company, charging him with discriminating against and discharging employees of the Reading railway because they were members of the brotherhood. Four members of the brotherhood subscribed to the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued.

LORD ROBERTS' BULLETIN.

Numerous Skirmishes with Small Parties of Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Lord Roberts wires: "Hart returned to Krugersdorp October 1. He has been 33 days from his base, marched 310 miles, was in contact with the enemy twenty-nine days, killed an unknown number and captured ninety-six. The British lost three killed, three prisoners and twenty-four wounded. Hart brought back 2,720 head of cattle and 3,281 sheep.

"Buller has returned to Lerdenburg from Spitzkop, with 1,000 sheep. There are skirmishes with the Boers daily, but they are small affairs.

"The Dublin Fusiliers made a night assault with the bayonet on a Boer laager between Pretoria and Johannesburg and captured nine men, mostly prisoners. Boers who have troubled the district. A party of Boers have penetrated the southern part of Orange River colony, entered Dewetsdorp and Wepener. Detachments are after them."

STILL FINDING CORPSES

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 4.—The finding of corpses seems never ending, twenty-five a day being recovered. Certainly now the dead in the city will exceed 5,000; beyond the city limits, 1,200, and on the mainland more than a thousand.

COOLER WEATHER TODAY.

Weather Observer Lyons Says the Trades Will Blow Again.

The trades are coming again today and there will be a release from the awful hot, sultry weather of the last four days. Weather Observer Curtis J. Lyons says the trades will blow today, and he knows. In his report of Saturday night published Sunday morning, Mr. Lyons, in his forecast, said: "Light, variable winds and calm; weather fair." The forecast was accurate, Sunday being the first day of the hot spell. Tuesday's forecast was: "Southerly and westerly airs and clouds," and that was exactly what it was. Wednesday's forecast said: "Light trades and variable airs; probably fair weather," and again was the forecast fulfilled. Yesterday morning's forecast gave: "Southerly airs; partly cloudy and uncertain," and it could not have given a more accurate description of yesterday's weather. Now Mr. Lyons says the trades will blow again today and The Republican warns every one that they can make their arrangements accordingly.

Volcano Marshall's On Habeas Corpus

Will Be Heard Before Judge Estee Today—Yap Fook After His Alleged Daughter.

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of W. H. Marshall, serving sentence of six months' imprisonment for libel, was presented to Judge Estee yesterday by J. T. DeBolt, attorney for the prisoner. It was made returnable at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Marshall was sent to prison Tuesday under a decision of the supreme court. He was convicted by nine jurors and without indictment by the grand jury, and the decision of the upper court in effect holds that the constitution of the United States did not apply to the islands between the date of the passage of the resolution of annexation and the inauguration of the territorial government on June 14, 1900.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to Judge Estee yesterday morning by Yap Fook, in behalf of his daughter, Yak Keng. Yak Keng is 16 years of age and arrived here September 23, but was not allowed to land by Collector Stackable. Yap Fook claims his daughter was born in these islands. Stackable was cited to bring the lady from her place of detention into Judge Estee's court today.

In the federal court yesterday the two cases, J. S. Low vs. Steamship Claudine and J. Pitty vs. Steamship Claudine, were combined by consent of counsel on both sides. Peremptory exceptions were argued and libelous given until tomorrow to file answer to these libels.

DUNREGGAN SALVAGE CASE NOW DECIDED

Award Amounts to Twelve Thousand Dollars.

IRROQUOIS ASKED FOR NOTHING

THE DUNREGGAN POCKETS THE SHARE SHE SHOULD HAVE RECEIVED.

Tug Fearless Awarded Nearly Seventy-Five Hundred Dollars for Its Share—Crew Also Profit.

After a very patient investigation and after weighing well all the facts developed before the master, Mr. Robinson, Judge Estee yesterday handed down a learned and exhaustive decision in the libel against the tug Dunreggan for salvage. The total award is \$12,000, distributed in an even-handed manner, as will be seen by its perusal. The following is a fair synopsis of the decision, giving most of its salient features:

J. D. Spreckels & Company, Libellant, vs. The Ship Dunreggan, Respondent. J. R. Macaulay, Intervenor. F. M. Hatch, Proctor for Libellant. W. Austin Whiting and Holmes & Stanley, Proctors for Respondent. Paul Neumann, Proctor for J. R. Macaulay.

This is a libel for salvage in the sum of \$20,000 on the part of J. D. Spreckels & Co., the owners of the tug Fearless, and on the master and crew thereof, J. R. Macaulay intervening with a claim for \$2,500. The case was submitted to W. J. Robinson, Esq., as special referee for the taking of testimony. Eight hundred and seventy-one typewritten pages of testimony were taken by said referee and the facts of the case as disclosed by this evidence seem to be these:

The Dunreggan, a steel sailing vessel, bark rigged, and having a registered tonnage of 1,477 tons net, with one G. M. Dixon as master, sailed from the port of London, Great Britain, on the 14th day of March, 1899, bound for the ports of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and Seattle, Washington, with a cargo of general merchandise for both said ports. Sail bark arrived off Diamond Head, about six miles from Honolulu, on August 24, 1900, and went ashore upon the coral reef encircling Diamond Head at or about 9:40 a. m. of that day.

About 11 o'clock a. m. of the same day the tug Fearless, owned by the libellant herein, Captain Brokaw in command, came out to the ship and after some parleying with the captain as to compensation to be paid him for services to be rendered, fastened a line to the Dunreggan and began tugging at the ship to pull her off the reef.

Later in the day, to-wit, about 2 p. m., the Eleu came out to the ship, she having been there earlier in the day, and again offered assistance; whereupon, in the words of Captain Dixon of the stranded Dunreggan, the following conversation ensued:

"I asked him why he didn't strike a bargain with me this morning, when he said it was a harbor government tug and that he must not make any bargain. He said that all he could charge me was the tariff on the cargo, which was \$7,000, that was all he could charge me, the tariff, all that could be charged for her services. I agreed to that and I said, 'Give us your hawser on those terms' and it was on those terms I accepted."

After agreeing to accept the services of the Eleu that tug also fastened to the Dunreggan and began pulling in connection with the Fearless until about 6 p. m., when her spring broke, she slipped her hawser and left Honolulu.

The United States revenue cutter Iroquois also came out with the offer of assistance on the 8th of August, but did not succeed in getting a line on the Dunreggan that day. The tug Fearless remained by the ship, pulling all of the 8th of August, and also the entire night of the 9th of August at high tide, when the Dunreggan finally came off the reef and was towed into the harbor of Honolulu by the Fearless. It seems that that tug worked continuously at the vessel, save for an interval of about three-quarters of an hour on the 9th, when her hawser broke, from the time she first went out to the ship until the Dunreggan finally yielded to the combined efforts of the tugs Fearless and Eleu, and the United States revenue cutter Iroquois on the afternoon of the 9th.

It is admitted that the value of the cargo and freight of the Dunreggan was \$54,298.50. This does not include the jettisoned cargo, which was valued at about \$1,250.40. There is some conflict of testimony as to what the ship was worth when she went upon the reef, the estimated value ranging from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars. It is admitted however, that she was insured for \$55,000, which is a most unusual insurance on a ship worth, as claimed by some of the witnesses, but \$60,000.

Captain Macaulay, setting master of the Eleu on the 9th of August, 1900, makes a personal demand for salvage services rendered by him on said 9th day of August in the sum of \$2,500.

The libellant demand salvage in the sum of \$20,000 for the services rendered by the tug Fearless, as well as for the master and crew of the tug as for the libellant named.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)